

SOUTH OLD IN HOMES

Architectural Beauties Show Life of Ancient Estate.

SLAVE QUARTERS DISAPPEAR

How Happily and Naturally the Elder Planters Took to the Georgian Styles of Their Period, the Greek Ideas, Is of Interest to the Student—Center of Fashion.

The country surrounding Savannah, Ga., if studied understandingly offers many interesting suggestions, in the way of country houses which point to the mode of life peculiar to the far South prior to the civil war. One of the best of these is the Hermitage, a rice plantation on the Savannah River, which was built about 1820 of brick manufactured on the place, and preserves to this day the quaint negro cabin, hospital, and other quarters that were used during slavery, the place, as a whole, having been lightly touched by the hand of those given to modern improvements.

It is curiously interesting during these days, which even in the South are so far removed in spirit from the days of half a century ago, to find oneself surrounded by the symbol of a life which to modern eyes is curiously unlike anything now existing, says Mrs. Thaddeus Horton in "Uncle Remus' Home Magazine." Passing up the wide sandy road that leads to "The Hermitage," bordered on either side with live oak trees, festooned with tiliandria (Spanish moss), one sees the brick mansion itself at the end of a vista of misty, away-drapery flanked to the front (or the rear, whichever you prefer, the Hermitage having two fronts, one facing the land and the other the river) with parallel rows of negro huts—some of brick, some of wood, still others of tabby, having as a rule thatched roofs.

Old Slave Quarters Gone.

Little by little the slave quarters have fallen into disrepair, but enough remains even at this late date to interest not only students of American civilization but even the casual observer, who as a rule is not susceptible to historical impression. The Hermitage produces an indescribable impression. The house, more or less Georgian in character, with a tendency toward such thoughtful work as could be produced in that locality at that period, represents a later period than the Georgian. Nevertheless, the place as a whole, surrounded as it is with slave huts, beyond which stretch the low level rice lands and cotton fields through which the broad Savannah River wanders at pleasure, dwelling here and there, stands for a mode of life more typical of the far South of the United States than any of the more formal abodes of more formal people.

Simplicity of Rural Cottages.

The region between Savannah and Brunswick around about Darien and up and down the Altamaha River comprises the richest rice lands in Georgia. These regions exhibit a great variety of plantation houses possessing no architectural features, being for the most part mere carpenter shacks, yet so obviously the result of human existence and its needs of demand and supply as to be valuable as types. It is strange how a house with no architectural enrichment, with no architectural grammar so to speak, may yet possess a certain charm, a certain original value of its own. The art of building, always so closely allied to human life, is never more obviously so than in the plantation districts of the far South. Take, for instance, the typical cottage of a sea island planter, a rude little shack built in sections probably to accommodate the overcrowded family (for we clearly see where there was originally a central building to which wings were added). It illustrates perfectly the winged pavilion type of house and embodies in its crude material a recognized architectural form.

This same idea of construction—a very popular one in the far South—was brought out in the T. R. R. Cobb mansion at Athens, now a ruin. This house also gave expression to the hexagon form, once popular, as was shown in its winged pavilions. This form may be said to have reached its extreme limit in such houses as Hexagon Hall, Atlanta, the residence of S. B. Turman. It was built by Col. John Reed long before the civil war and is a perfect hexagon, with a veranda extending entirely around it. To complete the idea, every room in the house is a hexagon and opens on a central hallway upper and lower.

Plantations—Architectural Classics.

But to return to the region about Savannah, Ga., which is so rich in interest. One of the celebrated plantations of the Altamaha River was owned by Pierce Butler, whose marriage to the celebrated actress, Fannie Kemble, was one of the notable events of the early '30's, and it was while staying on this plantation after her marriage that the actress wrote her "Journal of Life on a Georgia Plantation," concerning all Southern institutions, particularly slavery. This journal was widely read, both in this country and in England. The house on the Butler estate is no longer standing. Perhaps the most pretentious home on the Altamaha was Hopeton, the plantation of James Hamilton Cooper, who in common with Pierce Butler, had large holdings in this section of the State as well as on the sea islands that hugged the coast. Hopeton house is now a ruin, but from sketches of it preserved in the family it appears to have been wholly Georgian in character. The plans were drawn by J. Hamilton Cooper himself, who was a noted amateur architect. The best example of his work extant is beautiful Christ Church in Savannah, a most serious and noble edifice, a monument both to the builder and to the period.

Hopeton was the seat of a very fashionable and elaborate winter life from the early '30's to the late '50's and guests from all over America and abroad were entertained there, the life that obtained on the estate being not unlike that which is considered peculiar to England, with the exception that the crop was cultivated by black instead of by white labor.

One of the many notable guests entertained at Hopeton during the early '50's was the Honorable Amelia Murray, lady in waiting to Queen Victoria, who, while touring the United States and Canada, wrote her impressions to England which were first published in the London Times and later brought out in book form. While at "Hopeton" she enjoyed her first view of American plantation life, and was so favorably impressed with the happy and healthy condition of Mr. Cooper's three hundred "black people" that she wrote a most enthusiastic defense of slavery in the South.

The letter excited great indignation

and displeasure on the part of the English public who had preconceived ideas of its own on the subject which it did not care to relinquish. Indeed, as Mrs. Murray's defence continued, the British public became so incensed that the lady's dismissal from court became necessary as an act of policy. It is interesting to know that two such contrary reports as those of the Hon. Mrs. Murray and Francis Ann Kemble could have emanated respectively from two English women viewing the same locality at the same period.

Home of Southern Authors.

Ashtland, the home of Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of "St. Elmo" and other books, combines the silent features of the Greek revival in its later phases with West Indian ideas. It well illustrates the class of work executed some ten or twenty years before the civil war when the white columns of the classic revival and the double deck veranda from Barbadoes had not so adapted themselves to one another as to produce something similar, yet different, something typically American—a type and a prototype.

One can but wonder, however, in reviewing the matter, what the Southern planter would have built had not Greek ideas been dominantly the architecture of the day. Certainly nothing could have more perfectly suited the climate, and the large, yet simple purposes of his life, or his tastes, which was, as a rule, more or less grandiose. One must not have a veranda in the South, so why not have it extend all around the house and be done with it? One must have posts to support the roof of the veranda, so why not have Greek columns instead, since they were the fashion? The proportion was beautifully simple, so simple indeed that one introduced, this style spread with remarkably rapidity. The grandeur of effect and the simplicity with which it was obtained were both in its favor. The more columns the Southern planter used, the better he liked it, and since one was copying Greek temples, why not copy the greatest temples of all, the temple of Theseus or the Parthenon, and be done with it? Hence the popularity of the peristyle.

CANADA ENTERS PROTEST.

Importers Declare Delay Is in Shipping from United States.

The attention of manufacturers is drawn, in a recent publication of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the general complaints from Canadian importers against delay in executing orders sent in by American salesmen.

A merchant does not order goods for prompt shipment unless he wants them promptly. Every day is important, and if he sees that the traveler and the house are co-operating to speedily supply the goods he will give that traveler all the orders possible. It is to his interest to do so, especially at present, as dealers are not carrying over heavy stocks, preferring to buy more from hand to mouth than formerly.

Most travelers send off their orders every night, but many do not take advantage of the quickest connection. Often the traveler, upon inquiry, finds that by catching the mail at a certain time during the day orders will go to the house much quicker than if held until evening. The traveler inquires as to railway service and the best places to make connections, much saving of time is effected, and the house earns a reputation for quick dispatch that is a great asset to its representative.

DEO VINNICE.

IN MEMORIAM: 1910-42.

"One people, one country, and one flag!" Suggested by editorial in the Washington Herald, September 22, "The Wound Healed," and written in Montgomery, Ala., October 1, 1910, by "Confederate," on a Confederate flag postcard.

(With apologies to Father Ryan, "The Conquered Banner.")

Pur! that banner! This emerald! With the green of the sea and land! When the tide of carnage ebb'd, 'Round its staff were heroes' blood, Cannon and smoke-stained, Though the battle was dim and clouded, Yet, with memories it is crown'd—Woman's tears and heroes' blood.

Let no impious fingers touch it, Let no vandal hand besmear it, By the South's best blood 'twas nurtured—Chivalry and womanhood.

For the South's proud sons revered it, With their sacred blood endow'd it, And a woman brave once raised it, And a woman brave once raised it.

Dead are they who bore it—'twas hallowed—It immortalized it; Blood and tears have both baptized it—Glad the Southern Cross!

Gleam'd that cross where cannon thunder'd, When from the sky were sunbeams flamed on high, while nations wonder'd, Bland or low when Burnside blunder'd—Lowest, Beauregard and Bragg, Waved o'er war's awful flag.

Stirred the fires of heroism, Till a nation's glory was a dream, Dye'd the stars upon that flag!

Dabb'd are its stars and gold, That once shone in argent glow, Yet they live in song and story, Shining brightly and true.

Palms of the South caress'd it, Anquid's tears of woman's breast it, And from service lanes 'twas wrested Only by the force of might.

Spread its sheltering folds o'er wounded, When the battle surge'd around it, As the charging trumpet sounded, And the shouting squadrons throng'd, Where the rallying squadrons throng'd, 'Mid the prayers and cheers of stricken, Glaring eyes and pulses quicken, Death's portals to defend.

Let us now take up their burden, Who were slain as they guard'd it, Who've passed Death's sable curtain—Let it be their winding sheet.

Tens of thousands madly hail'd it, When a Northern host assailed it—Saw 'twas that where they had nail'd it, But alas! 'twas trailing now! Still'd the hands that proudly waved it, O'er the flag that they had nail'd it, Manfully they met and brav'd it, Yet they could not keep that vow!

Now those valiant hosts are scattered, Broken is its staff and shattered, But its folds were never tattered, 'Tis in shreds ere it would yield, And its fame on brightest pages, Pained by poets and by sages, Shall be sung through centuries ages: Pur! it, for the wound is healed!

Now the broken ties are mended—They who fought and who befriended—Who opposed and who defended, Bailing to their country's call, For all bitterness is ended, When the Dove of Peace descended, And both banners now are united, In one flag that waves o'er all!

Take that banner down and fold it, For there's not one left to hold it, Veterans who once unroll'd it, Now must fold it with a sigh, Aye, must fold it, for no longer Is it needed—we are stronger; But one country's now dare wrong her, And "Old Glory" floats on high!

Let that emblem be the token Of a Union now unbroken, For the North and South have spoken, And one flag floats to the world, Here will laurels wreath be entwined, While the bonds of kinship bind, With both banners now enshrined, Let the conquered flag be folded!

CONSTANTINE MARROST PERKINS, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. M. C., Retired.

WALL STREET NEWS

General Business Indicates Strength Everywhere.

SECURITY MARKET ADVANCING

Accumulation of High-grade Bonds of Strictly Investment Grade Constituted General Anxiety—Southern and Western Trade Brisk—September Record Month for Crops.

New York, Oct. 2.—The general business and financial position remains so steadily unchanged, the activity of the stock market continues at such a low ebb, and the various aspects of the entire situation—at least from the point of view of economics—have been so thoroughly thrashed out by discussion for so long past, that recurring lengthy reviews of the state of affairs really seem quite unnecessary.

It must be observed, however, that all these matters are displaying signs of strength rather than weakness, and that the security market seems inclined to advance. The distinctive feature of the market is, as it has been for the last fortnight, an obvious accumulation of high-grade bonds and securities of strictly investment grade; and it is needless to observe that this constitutes one of the most hopeful general auguries that could be named.

The week just ended has witnessed an orderly and satisfactory unfolding of events in the agricultural and financial world along the same lines as those so firmly marked out in the week preceding. The month of September has ended with such a record of sunshine and warm weather as to make the month one of complete summer all over the country. Instead of the storms and cold spells that so frequently mark the period. As a result the crops everywhere, save perhaps in certain portions of the cotton belt, have made the best possible progress.

Benefit to Industries.

The country's corn crop has now reached a stage of general maturity so as to leave only a negligible portion of it in a position where even a severe frost would do any perceptible damage.

Options are rapidly gaining ground in the grain trade that the season's crop of corn will be above rather than below the oft-quoted 3,000,000,000 bushel figure, and all the industries of the country dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture are showing the benefit of the fact. There is some reason to think that in the last month the cotton crop has suffered a little deterioration.

Reports as to business conditions still vary curiously. No doubt specific reasons for depression exist in certain directions, such as particularly the copper trade and to a somewhat less extent the iron and steel trade. But the question is still very seriously asked in places where business men congregate whether it can really be said, taking the country as a whole, that trade in it is in a depressed state, after all, or at any rate is likely to be any more depressed than it is now.

It must be said that in the Southern and Western sections not only does business appear to be about as brisk as formerly, but there are strong signs of a broadening movement of trade. The weekly reviews of Western dry goods houses say that there is a big demand for winter and spring goods there and that stocks of merchandise are very light. The farmers see their crops safe, they are moving their crops rapidly to market, and they are inclined to buy merchandise with a freedom that they did not feel a month or two since.

Firmness in Steel.

Even as regards the iron and steel trade, although pig iron still remains dull, greater firmness is noticed in certain lines of finished steel products.

An occurrence of note last week was, of course, the advance in the Bank of England's discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent, and no doubt the significance of this event in money has caused for the time being. But all this has been something that has been entirely foreseen, and no intelligent person could have expected that the drain of funds to the agricultural sections, which is felt at this time of the year, not only in our own land, but in every country of the world, would take place without its usual consequence of stiffening the price of money in some degree.

During the first six months of 1910 the receipts of the Government railroads of Chile were 5,125,592, against \$4,067,482 for 1909, while the expenses for the same period for 1909 were \$3,741,524, against \$3,576,833 for 1909.

A syndicate of capitalists of Holland have sent to the expert engineers into the country adjacent to Punta Arenas to make a study of the mineral resources of that part of Chile.



KICKERS GETTING READY.

When the baseball season's waning, And the heroes of the bat, Are preparing for their exit, While the roots are easily chat.

Find another player.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.

Left side down, nose at girl's shoulder.

VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE ON INTERESTING TOPICS

NOW AN OPTIMIST.

Writer Has Something to Say on High Prices.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Your optimistic editorial on the disciplinary value of high prices is enough to make anybody an optimist. It has made me one. I can now see that even Hades has its good points; for example, you can't very well catch cold there.

A pessimist has been described as a person who sees the hole, but doesn't see the doughnut. May I describe an optimist as one who sees the doughnut whole, and fails to see the hole in the doughnut?

In view of the prevailing high prices, both optimists and pessimists regret that the whole doughnut is so small, and that the hole in the doughnut has so little food value.

JAMES J. DOOLING.

SCRUPULOUS CARE NEEDED.

Connection Shown Between Operation of Vaccination and Tetanus.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Wednesday's evening papers contain the following:

"Florence Pavey, six years, of Irvington, N. J., died in the Newark City Hospital late Monday from tetanus, following vaccination two weeks ago."

Then follows the statement that the child had been vaccinated on the right leg, the physician protecting the sore with a shield, which was displaced while the child was at play.

The impression is sought to be conveyed that tetanus was due to such displacement and not to vaccination. To those who cannot see the connection between the operation of vaccination and tetanus, I refer them to Oiler's Practice of Medicine, chapter on vaccination, as follows:

"McFarland has collected ninety-five cases, practically all American. Sixty-three occurred in 1901, a majority of which could be traced to one source of supply, in which R. W. Wilson demonstrated the tetanus bacillus. Most of the cases occurred about Philadelphia. Since that date McFarland tells me that few cases have been reported. The occurrence of this terrible complication emphasizes the necessity of the most scrupulous care in the preparation of the animal virus, as the tetanus bacillus is almost constantly present in cattle."

S. SALOMAN.

VACCINE AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Present Law Held to Be Crime Against the Child.

Editor The Washington Herald:

I heard the decision passed by the board of education the other day, namely, "that it continue to enforce the act of 1904 relative to vaccination of children as a condition precedent to their admission to the public schools of the District, as it has been heretofore enforced, until otherwise directed by Congress or the courts."

The loophole, "otherwise protected," they did not define or choose in place of "duly vaccinated," as stated in the law. I was glad to hear the way some members of the board stand personally, but officially they feel that they must obey the law, even though some of them are ashamed of it.

It seems to me that the people are not really ready to get freedom from this law, which is an outrage upon health and personal liberty, or they would rise up as a body and abolish it, or refuse to send their children to the public schools. The ignorance of many as to what "vaccine virus" is and the escape of many vaccinated from immediate serious disease are causes which keep so many quiet about this matter.

There is a camp of little consumptives near the city—former public school children—and there is little doubt that their tuberculosis was caused by the requirement of vaccination before entering school!

There is no parallel for such an act in any savagery that I ever read of. Past Assistant Surgeon M. J. Rosenau, of the United States Hygienic Laboratory, tells us in government bulletin No. 12 that "vaccinia is a specific disease, the cause of which has not been determined (1). We are working somewhat in the dark. We are compelled to vaccinate our patients with a virus containing microorganisms other than those causing vaccinia. . . . It must be evident to any one who watches the propagation of bovine virus that even the greatest care will not insure its freedom from 'foreign' infections. . . . Glycerine can hardly be regarded as a place among the antiseptics, although that is the object of adding it to vaccine virus. Germs with thicker envelopes resist it indefinitely. . . . It is a preservative of such infections as tetanus, malignant edema, and the like (2). . . . Of forty-one dry points examined, we found an average of 4,307 bacteria per point. Of fifty-one glycerinated tubes and capsules, we found an average of 2,555 bacteria per vaccine. . . . Much of the vaccine sold must have a high initial contamination to contain an average of

MEDICINE AND WATER.

Interest in Restoration of Wells Continues to Grow.

Editor The Washington Herald:

The increased interest manifested in the restoration of the city wells to public use grows more intense every day under the stress of specially hot weather and the desire for a drink of cool water, such as the wells only could furnish.

The kind regards of the people in the northeast for the "Oldest Inhabitants' Association" in its generous appeal to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for opening the wells to public use is appreciated beyond the power of language to fully explain.

The people who congregate in the parks on hot, scorching days are forced to drink the warm, sickening water from the public fountains, while they think of the wells. The suffering for want of cool water is intensified by the fact that the public has no place to secure it since the wells were closed.

Nature's call for water never has been and never can be satisfied by any substitute made by man.

Even the man at the bar who takes his whisky "straight" rushes to the water supply to quench the fire within.

The pedestrian on the street has suffered for want of water, which he could formerly secure at the city pumps in many places on the streets.

The fact comes home to every traveling man, at home or abroad, he must have water. Where can he find it in the streets of Washington?

The first settlers and emigrants in any locality proceed at once to secure a water supply for man and beast, either by digging wells or from springs.

It was so in crossing the plains to California. It will always remain the same after the plains are settled, for nature cannot be perverted, however much the attempt may be made, even in Washington.

The wells of Egypt and the wells of Washington were synonymous with man's necessities; but the wells of Egypt still remain in use, while the wells of Washington remain only in memory.

Oh, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, how long shall the memory continue to haunt us, your suffering supplicants?

Conditions and facts have shown that the closing of the wells in this city was an experiment not justified in the attempted suppression of typhoid fever. There are more cases of typhoid fever now, according to the published reports from the health office, than ever before.

Typhoid fever has been steadily on the increase since the wells were closed.

This is conclusive proof that the pure, medicinal property of the water was the responsible agent in holding in check the advances of that terrible disease.

As soon as the wells were closed and the counteracting agency in the water withheld the typhoid fever, which had no opposition but the drug remedy (and who shall say that did not feed it) had full swing against all opposition.

The medicinal properties of water from the days of Ptolemy to the present have been elaborately sustained in treatment of disease in numerous water cure institutes in this country, to the admiration of the medical world.

The water supply of nature is the free gift from the Almighty wherever the sun shines, except in Washington.

The District of Columbia, by its act of closing its wells to the use of its people, some of which were dug perhaps before they (the Commissioners) were born, and had done good service for the people, repudiates the kindness of God to the creatures he has made on the indefensible plea of dictatorship—we know best, we rule in Washington; well water is no good for Washington people. This, in effect, was the enforced verdict of the board of health, which closed the wells to the people and cut off the cool water supply.

This verdict is still ranking without a palliating condition in its vicissitudes and uncalculated for justice as the days go by for an innocent people.

It is no infrequent occurrence to read of water starvation, occasioned by shipwreck or some dire disaster.

But a water starvation on dry land, with its famous water supply suppressed by the official destruction of the wells in the Capital City of the nation, is a condition as unnatural as it is uncalled for.

This decision by the board of health pleased the brewers, as the want of cool water necessitated a cool substitute temporarily at times, which the hot carrier felt compelled to relieve by visits to the saloons, to the detriment of himself and family.

It sometimes happens that even official verdicts are misleading, and serious mistakes occur to the people unable to protect themselves.

For instance, experience has demonstrated the closing of the Washington wells, and thereby shutting off the medicinal properties of the water of these wells contained for holding typhoid fever in check, has been a disastrous experiment for the people of the city of Washington, to the benefit of the brewers in the bountiful harvest they have reaped from the necessities of those who felt themselves forced to use their goods.

If there were no drinking fountains on the streets for horses Washington would itself hoarse for cruelty to color-blindness. But it was not considered cruelty to the people by the Commissioners when they closed the wells that had furnished such excellent water for the previous generations, and were in quite as excellent condition to continue the service for other generations. Not only to continue the water supply, but also to hold typhoid fever in check, as in the old days.

A. M. BROWN.

The British Board of Trade has appointed a departmental committee to make inquiry into the question of color-blindness among people employed in responsible positions in the merchant service or on fishing vessels, for ascertaining what alterations are desirable in existing regulations. The object is to determine what degree of color-blindness or defective vision may cause officers and seamen to become incompetent to perform their work.

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A. M. BROWN.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

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DAILY COURT RECORD.

(Saturday, October 1, 1910.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

Equity Court No. 1.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLABAUGH.

No. 2013, Butler vs. Butler et al; reference to examiner. Attorneys, W. M. Killean-Puck Oberlin.

Court of Appeals.

Assignments for October 4, 1910:

Special calendar.

No. 1, United States ex rel. Phillips vs. Ballinger. Attorneys, Tucker, Kenyon & Macfarland-Lawler, Clements & Wright.

No. 2, Frosty vs. United States. Attorneys